

The nutrition facts label on your favorite breakfast cereal tells you it's full of vitamins and minerals. So it must be healthy, right?

Just because a food is high in vitamins doesn't mean it's healthy overall. Sure, it's great that your favorite cereal gives you a shot of vitamins and minerals. But what if it's also loaded with sugar?

Eating healthy means choosing lots of different types of food throughout the day to get all the nutrients you need, such as vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fiber, and — yes — even fat.

So how do you figure all this out? Thank goodness for food labels!

Your Cheat Sheet to Good Eats

Labels give you information that can help you decide what to choose as part of an overall healthy eating plan. For example, it may be OK to eat a sugary cereal if you make up for it by not eating much sugary stuff for the rest of the day. Checking the labels on foods can alert you when a food is high in something like sugar so you can be prepared to make tradeoffs.

Food labels provide more than just nutrition facts, though. They also tell you what's in a packaged food (i.e., the ingredients). Some food labels also state which country the food came from, whether the food is organic, and certain health claims.

So who decides what information goes on a food label? In the United States, it's the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA). These agencies require that all food labels show the same nutrition and health information. This allows consumers to compare different foods and make the choices that are right for them.

The FDA and USDA regulate any health claims that companies make on their food labels. When a food says "light" ("lite") or "low fat" on the label, it must meet strict government definitions in order to make that claim. Foods that are labeled "USDA organic" are required to have at least 95% organic ingredients.

Making Food Labels Work for You

The first step in making food labels work for you is to look at the entire label. If you focus on only one part — like calories or vitamins — you may not be getting the full story, like how much sugar or fat is in the product. (Check out our mac and cheese example below to see why the full story is important.)

Serving Size

Always start with the serving size amount. That's because all the information on the rest of the label — from calories to vitamins — is based on that amount.

Take note of how much a serving is (e.g., 1 cup, 8 oz). Sometimes a serving size will be way less than you're used to eating — like only half a cup of cereal. So make sure you check what it is!

The label will also list how many servings are in the package. Even things that seem like they'd be a single serving, such as a bottle of juice or packet of chips, may contain more than one serving. If you eat or drink the whole thing, you're getting more vitamins and minerals but you're also getting way more calories, sugar, fat, and other stuff that you might not want.

Calories

A calorie is a way to measure how much energy a food provides to your body. The number on the food label shows how many calories are in one serving of that food. To get a rough idea of how many calories you need to eat each day, check out the personalized plan calculator on the U.S. government's [ChooseMyPlate](#) website.

The calories from fat number tells you how many calories in that serving come from fat. For most people, about 30% of all the calories they eat in a day should come from fat. So if you eat 2,000 calories a day, about 600 of these calories should come from fat.

More Stats to Know

Percent Daily Value

These percentages show the amounts of nutrients an average person will get from eating one serving of that food. For the purposes of food labels, the government chose an "average" person as someone who needs 2,000 calories a day. So if the label on a particular food shows it provides 25% of vitamin D, that 25% is for a person who eats 2,000 calories a day.

The percent daily value information can be complicated. But one thing it makes easy is showing at a glance if a food is high or low in a particular nutrient. Here's how:

- If a food has a daily value of 5% or less of a nutrient, it is considered to be low in that nutrient.

- A food is a good source of a nutrient if the percent daily value is between 10% and 19%.
- If the food has 20% or more of the daily value, it is considered an excellent source of that nutrient.

Fat

Total fat shows how much fat is in a single serving of food. Although eating too much fat can lead to obesity and health problems, our bodies do need some fat every day. Fats are an important source of energy and provide insulation and cushioning for the skin, bones, and internal organs. Fat also distributes and helps the body store certain vitamins.

Fat is usually measured in grams. A good rule of thumb for keeping to the 30% calories from fat rule is to check the label and choose foods that have less than 3 grams of fat or less for every 100 calories in a serving.

Some fats are better than others. **Unsaturated fats**, which are found in vegetable oils, nuts, and fish, are often called "good fats." That's because they don't raise cholesterol levels like **saturated fats** and **trans fats** do. Both saturated and trans fats are considered "bad" because they can increase a person's risk for developing heart disease. These types of fat are solid at room temperature (picture them clogging your arteries).

Saturated fats usually come from animal products like cheese, meats, and ice cream. Trans fats are naturally found in these foods too, but they are also in vegetable oils that have been specially treated (hydrogenated) so they are solid at room temperature — like shortening. The amount of saturated and trans fats that are in a food are shown below total fat on the nutrition facts label. Less than 10% of calories should come from saturated fats and try to keep trans fats as low as possible.

Cholesterol

Cholesterol isn't entirely bad for you — it's important to production of vitamin D and some hormones, and to building many other substances in the body. The liver manufactures most of the cholesterol a person needs, but cholesterol is also found in the foods we eat.

Blood cholesterol comes in two major types: HDL (the "good" kind) and LDL (the "bad" kind). Too much LDL cholesterol in a person's blood increases the risk of heart disease. So it's a good idea for

even teens to watch how much cholesterol they eat, along with saturated and trans fats, which tend to raise levels of LDL cholesterol in the blood.

More Stats to Know (continued)

Sodium

Sodium is a component of salt. Almost all foods contain sodium because it adds flavor and helps preserve food. Processed, packaged, and canned foods usually have more sodium than freshly made foods.

Small amounts of sodium keep proper body fluid balance. Sodium also helps the body transmit electrical signals through nerves. But too much sodium can increase water retention and blood pressure in people who are sensitive to it.

Total Carbohydrate

This amount covers all carbohydrates, including fiber and sugar. The best sources of carbohydrates are fruits and vegetables, along with whole-grain foods like cereals, breads, pasta, and brown rice. Most of your daily calorie intake should come from carbohydrates.

Sugars are found in most foods. When a food contains lots of sugar, the calories can add up quickly. Soda, snack foods and other foods that are high in added sugar are considered "empty calories" because they usually don't offer a lot of other nutrients.

Sugars are listed separately under Total Carbohydrates. Checking sugar quantities on labels can be really eye opening. Often there's way more than you'd expect. For example, sometimes manufacturers cut back on fat but add sugar to keep a food tasting good. With a little label study, you may notice that some low-fat foods have nearly as many calories as their regular versions.

Fiber

Fiber is not digested and helps keep your digestive system healthy. Fiber can also help reduce cholesterol levels. Best of all, fiber has no calories and it can help you feel full. So check the label and pick foods that have at least 3 grams of fiber per serving.

Protein

Most of the body — including muscles, skin, and the immune system — is made up of protein. If the body doesn't get enough fat and carbohydrates, it can use protein for energy. So be sure the foods you eat give you some protein.

Vitamins and Minerals

It goes without saying that you want to choose foods that are high in a variety of vitamins and minerals. The FDA requires food manufacturers to include information about vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium and iron. Sometimes you'll see other important vitamins and minerals listed on the label, especially if the product contains significant amounts. Some vitamins — like vitamin C — are water soluble, which means that the body can't store them so they need to be consumed daily.

Food labels can't tell you what foods to eat — that's your decision! But they can help you find foods that taste good and treat your body right.

Reviewed by: Steven Dowshen, MD

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Using the Food Labels article fill out the worksheet below. Some of the answers you will find in the article and some you will find on the container of food you brought to class.

Food Labels article questions

1. List 4 kinds of information that can be found on a food label?



How might this information help a person manage a health condition?

How could you find nutritional information about a food that is unable to be labeled (restaurant or bakery or produce at farmers market)?

2. Who decides what information goes on a food label and who regulates health claims on the labels?

Serving Size

3. True/False It is important to look at the entire label to get the full story about the food you are eating.

4. When reading a label the *serving size* is the first place to start because _____

Yes/No Is the serving size always the amount you are used to eating?

Why are you often getting way more than you bargained for ?

Calories

5. A calorie is a way to measure how much _____ a food provides to your body. The number on the label shows what ?

Percent Daily Value

6. What do the percentages show on the food label?

This percent is based on an average person who consumes _____ calories per day.

Why might this be different for a teen?

How might this change the number of servings?

A low source of nutrient is considered _____ of daily value

A good source of nutrient is considered _____ of daily value

An excellent source of nutrient is considered _____ of daily value

Fat

7. True/False Total fat shows how much fat is in a single serving.

How is fat measured?

How many grams of fat per 100 calories is considered a healthier choice?

What types of fat are represented on the food label?

Which types of fat can increase a person's risk for developing heart disease?



Cholesterol

8. A person gets cholesterol in two ways, list them

Why is it important to pay attention to the type of cholesterol you are eating?

Sodium

9. Why is sodium listed on a food label?

What does salt add to the food?

Total Carbohydrate

10. The total carbohydrate represents what two things?

Lots of sugar adds up to lots of _____?

Why can "low fat" foods be deceiving?

Fiber

11. List a benefit from fiber.

A good amount to look for in foods is ?

Protein

12. According to the article, why is it important to get enough protein?

Vitamins and Minerals

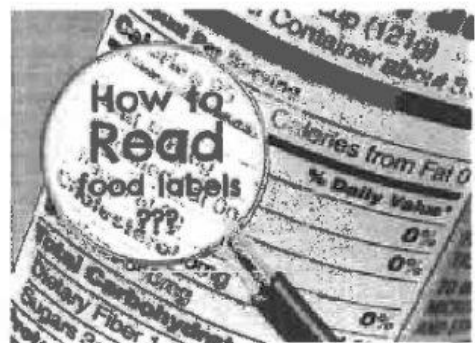
13. Which vitamins and minerals are required to be listed on a food label?

Why might you see other vitamins and/or minerals on a food label?

Your Food Label from your container

14. List the ingredients in your food in the order on the label

What is significant about the order of the ingredients?



What ingredients do you recognize? How many do you recognize?

How many ingredients do you not recognize?

Do you think more or less ingredients mean a healthier choice? Why?